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abandoned. Later on the Brussels spoke
 various sailing craft, but no opportunity
 occurred for promptly announcing her safety
 to an anxious world until Tuesday last, when
 the City of Richmond, of the Bremen Line,
 encountered her sister ship in mid-ocean.
 The Richmond arrived yesterday in New
 York, and it is expected the Brussels will
 reach Liverpool by Thursday or Friday of
 this week.

It is reported that a very feverish and un-
 easy feeling pervades all classes at Con-
 stantinople. The Porte is said to be anxious
 about the safety of the large consignment of
 arms and ammunition still to be shipped
 from New York or already on the way,
 and angry with the United States
 Government for permitting the Russian
 squadron to remain so long in American
 waters. It is a significant evidence of the
 state of feeling among the subjects of the
 Sultan that the Turkish journals are ad-
 vancing extreme measures. They protested
 strongly against permitting the German
 Ambassador to assume the protection of
 Russian residents, and now hints
 and suggestions of a general mas-
 sacre of Christians are so openly
 published as to attract from the En-
 glish representative a demand for an ex-
 planation. Angry at England's neutrality,
 the Turks are not disposed to encourage
 a friendly occupation of Constantinople.
 European residents are getting more and
 more uneasy at the threatening aspect of
 affairs, and are leaving and arranging to
 leave in large numbers.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* is one of the
 most reliable exponents of political opinion
 in Europe, and may in a certain degree be
 considered official in its utterances. It is
 recognized as the official record of European
 diplomacy, and one of the strongest powers
 behind the throne, with opportunities for
 judging of political situations not enjoyed
 by other journals. The following state-
 ment of its London correspondent,
 therefore, will be read with interest. "It is
 no longer in 1853. The British Cabinet
 looks in vain on every side for an ally. It
 has none,—at least none at this moment. France
 will remain absolutely neutral, and Austria
 is very uncertain. Italy shows Muscovite
 tendencies, and Germany holds herself in reserve.
 The situation of England is therefore regard-
 ed in political circles as gloomy, and the re-
 sponsibilities of the Cabinet at St. James
 are exceptionally heavy. The Ministry
 will certainly remain impassive during the
 first phases of the struggle, and beyond that
 no one can see, and no plan has been formed.
 The war, it is believed in London, will, even
 if localized, be a long one. In Asia, the
 Russians will easily gain great advantages,
 but in Europe the struggle will be bloody
 and obstinate. The Russians will not easily
 make themselves masters of the Balkans.
 Erzerum, Kars, Trebizond, and Batoum
 may be badly protected against the attacks of
 the invaders, but it is quite different with
 Widin, Rusehuk, Silistria, and Varna. In
 Europe, the Turks will wage a defensive war,
 with all the advantages on their side. The
 Danube is furrowed by their excellent gun-
 boats, and Turkey has already in sight a new
 capital, Constantinople, on the Continent,
 and very highly esteemed in British military
 circles. Tatra Pasha, the Governor of Rus-
 tchuk, who will soon, without doubt, re-
 place Amir Kiazim in supreme command."

Count Andrassy has addressed a circular
 to Austria's representatives abroad announc-
 ing that any declaration of independence by
 Rumania will be treated by Austria as null
 and void.

Brooklyn's Sabbath was desecrated yester-
 day by a \$400,000 fire. The flames raged all
 day long, defying the efforts of the Fire De-
 partment to overcome the combustible de-
 cency of an enormous quantity of oil on fire.

The formal reply of the State Department
 at Washington to the notification by Turkey
 of the war with Russia announces that the
 United States will maintain a strictly neutral
 position toward both belligerents. A similar
 note will be sent to the Russian Government.

The death is announced by cable of Louis
 Joseph Ernest Picard, the eminent advocate
 and statesman, at the age of 56. His public
 career began in 1856, when he was elected to
 the Corps Legislatif, of which he continued
 a member until the dissolution of September,
 1870, when he was appointed Minister of Fi-
 nance in the Government of National De-
 fence, and on the formation of President
 Thiers' Government he was chosen Minister
 of the Interior.

A gossip letter from our Black Hills cor-
 respondent is printed this morning in an-
 other column. Life in Deadwood is sketched
 in a matter-of-fact fashion that tells the in-
 tending tourist what he may expect in the
 metropolis of the new diggings. Mining op-
 erations are being carried forward briskly
 and with large results, but with board at \$16
 per week, and the country overstocked with
 men who will willingly work if there was
 work enough for them all to do, the situa-
 tion is one to be looked at twice before the
 journey is taken upon small capital and un-
 certain prospects.

A statement is made in a Washington dis-
 patch which we have no doubt is an exag-
 geration of the true state of the case, but
 which might properly suggest inquiry and
 examination in all cases of uncertainty. It is
 said that Eastern architects who have visited
 Chicago in the interests of capitalists having
 loans in this city report that dry-rot is
 prevalent in the timbers of many of our fine
 buildings erected after the fire of 1871,
 owing to the fact that green and unseasoned
 material was used, and that such buildings
 are unsafe. Generally speaking, Chicago is
 one of the best built cities on the continent,
 and, being the centre of the greatest lumber-
 producing region in the world, it is not like-
 ly that inferior or unseasoned material was
 used to any considerable extent. It would
 not be surprising to hear of dry-rot in St.
 Louis, for instance, but in Chicago—never!

Crop reports gathered by our correspond-
 ent at Leavenworth and printed in the
 present week, are most encouraging accounts of
 the prospects in thirty-one counties of Kansas.
 In nearly every instance the total acreage
 under cultivation largely exceeds that of last
 year, and wheat, oats, rye, barley, etc.,
 comparing has been generally delayed by
 backward spring, but farmers have no fear
 but that it will come on fairly in good time.
 In a few localities the grasshopper question
 remains as an unworked problem, but it seems
 to be generally settled and certain that Kan-
 sas will almost wholly escape the destruction
 of her crops by the locusts this year. Fore-
 knowing what they have to contend with,
 and that they will come on fairly in good time,
 they are prepared as they never were before
 to defend themselves. Altogether, the out-
 look is very promising in Kansas.

A general feeling of thankful relief was
 occasioned by the intelligence received yester-
 day in New York of the safety of the City
 of Brussels, the steamship of the Bremen Line
 which sailed for Liverpool on the 21st of
 April, since which time nothing had been
 heard of her. The people of two continents
 had begun to feel the largest number of pas-
 sengers who took passage on board the
 steamer, among them the party of Canadian
 Catholics on a pilgrimage to the Pope. The
 breakage of the vessel's shaft on the third
 day out rendered the machinery use-
 less, and she was compelled to
 stop wholly upon wind and sail. The fail-
 ure to lose anything of the ship's stores
 during the two weeks in which
 she was overdue is accounted for by the extraor-
 dinary behavior of a French steamer which
 was signaled and returned the signal, but
 made no effort to communicate with the dis-

tinged. In 1853, when war was de-
 clared, the Pruth was the frontier of Russia;
 in 1877, it is the Danube. In 1853, Serbia
 and Wallachia belonged to the Turk, not-
 withstanding the Russian claim of a pro-
 tectorate which had been inherited as a fruit-
 less legacy from the wars of Catherine. These
 provinces were in reality Turkish, and every
 word of the Danube was contested from the
 Pruth to the Danube. They were overcome,
 yet while they lost their Rumanian strip of
 territory, they in reality gained Rumania,
 and annexed her so far as war purposes
 are concerned. Before the first week of the
 present war was over, Rumania was an
 active ally of Russia, and had not only
 placed all her resources at her disposal, but
 offered armed resistance to the approach of
 the Turks on her western frontier. Five
 millions of Rumanians are now leagued
 with them, and the line of war is immedi-
 ately brought to the Danube, from the Iron
 Gate to Iannal. The imaginary frontier of
 Russia is the Pruth; the real frontier,
 plucked from the Crimean disaster, is the
 Danube. Without firing a shot she con-
 quered the Turk, and the Danube is now
 Silistria, Rusehuk, Nikopolis, Sisoava, and
 Widin, and is preparing to cross and
 occupy the other side of the Danubian
 Valley down to the Balkans, where the
 halt in European Turkey will be
 sounded. That valley, both Rumanian and
 Bulgarian, when this war is over, will have
 passed under Russian control, if not politi-
 cally, at least morally, socially, and relig-
 iously. Her line in Asia Turkey is marked
 out equally clear. It has already been ex-
 tended beyond the Caucasus until it
 reaches from Batoum, on the Black Sea,
 down to the foot of Mount Ararat. Her
 armies are now extending that line, and
 when their work is done, it will reach from
 Trebizond to Van, and Armenia will have
 passed forever from the sway of the Crescent
 and between Russia-Balkan frontier on
 the west and the Russo-Armenian
 frontier on the east, with three-
 fourths instead of one-half the Black Sea
 in Russian possession, the Turk must sit
 impotent in Constantinople. The time may
 come when the Russian will take his place
 there, but the time is not ripe for it yet.
 To take it now would be to risk the division
 of the Empire by transferring the political pow-
 er from the shores of the Baltic to the shores
 of the Black Sea. The frontier will be pushed
 further south in the future to meet the
 necessities of growth. The dam can hold
 the waters that do not swell and rise against
 their barrier, but the flood that is fed by
 never-failing springs must some time rise
 and overflow. In 1778, 1812, 1827, 1853,
 and 1877, Russia increased her territory,
 and each time passed beyond the limits of
 the last one. When the warlike son of the
 present Czar shall have attained the maturity
 of his power, in the next century, the
 Crescent may forever disappear from Con-
 stantinople.

SOLIDARITY OF INTERESTS.
 It was the great Hungarian statesman and
 orator, Kossuth, who gave currency to the
 word solidarity in its country. It was
 known previously to scholars, and yet
 the early editions of the famous "Wander-
 ing Unabridged" did not contain it. In
 fact, it was rather a French law-term, refer-
 ring to contracts or obligations which cov-
 ered the entire subject-matter of interest
 involved. But Kossuth, who had the instinct
 of his race for mastering languages, and who
 astonished the best American and British
 speakers with his fluency and aptness in the
 use of the English tongue, in pleading for
 the rights of Hungary insisted upon the
 solidarity of nations. Whenever he went,
 addressing eager crowds, who admired his
 talent and character of the man, and hung
 on the magic words of the eloquent orator,
 sympathizing with his burning sense of the
 wrongs to which his country had been sub-
 jected by Austria with the overwhelming
 support of Russia, he made this idea and
 phrase his text. Through it he hoped to
 make a moral appeal to the conscience of
 the American people, and to enlist
 even her political leaders in some
 scheme for retrieving the fortunes of
 crushed Hungary. He urged that human in-
 terests were in reality one and the same
 thing, and that nations, which enjoyed
 free institutions had common aims and must
 stand by each other; that to allow freedom
 to crush any State struggling for free-
 dom, was to put in peril all free States, and
 consequently that Hungary should be re-
 deemed from the Russian Bear and the Aus-
 trian Eagle by the Lion of Britain and the
 Eagle of America.

But though the people heard the eloquent
 appeal with much applause, nothing came
 of it. Our cool-headed statesmen were not con-
 vinced that the principle of solidarity for
 which Kossuth contended could be applied
 so universally. It would engage us in the
 conflicts of Europe, out of which it had been
 our steady policy to keep, from the time of
 Washington. For a century or two, at all
 events, we must restrict our sympathies to
 any practical expression of them, to na-
 tions on this side of the Atlantic.
 To that extent, indeed, we had
 committed ourselves to the prin-
 ciple, in announcing the Monroe doc-
 trine, that European monarchies must not
 interfere with republics in the New World.
 Further than that, we could not wisely go,
 and we must restrict our sympathies to the
 position of the Southern political leaders, who
 were never forgetful of the weak spot which
 slavery made, and of the excuse for inter-
 ference which it might furnish, were Kos-
 suth's principle admitted. And then the
 Abolitionists accused the Hungarian advocate
 of self-contradiction and glaring incon-
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istency, and charged him with the same
 inconsistency in the matter of liberty, and yet
 refusing to indorse the ideas and plans of
 those who were seeking the overthrow of
 negro slavery. Was solidarity a principle
 only white solidarity? Was there no black
 liberty or humanity? And thus Kossuth
 found his mission a failure. All wanted to
 actualize the great principle of liberty, but
 thing for his political cause. He was re-
 jected equally by the slaveholders and the
 Abolitionists.
 But he left his favorite word behind, and
 it has grown into use more and more with
 every passing year. For it represents, in
 general, a great truth,—the oneness of
 interests; the idea which lies at the bottom
 of all the great movements of the world,
 commonwealth. Though it cannot be al-
 lowed to lead us into political and military
 crusades in behalf of all unfortunate nations,
 go through the only way of recognizing the
 solidarity of the peoples was by war, it yet
 peacefully guides us to many an improve-
 ment upon ancient notions and methods.
 On it, as on an anchor, rests the idea of
 international law,—the oneness of humanity
 requiring some common standard of eth-
 ical judgment between States. It may be im-
 perfectly traced in connection with the present
 Eastern conflict, so far as Russia represents
 Christian civilization as opposed to Turkish
 barbarism, and so gathers to her side the
 sympathy of civilized Christendom. A
 number of pluckings in Bulgaria, Russia
 longer considered a matter in which only
 the Turks have an interest. It belongs to all
 Europe. And, similarly, Russia must learn
 that a persecution of the Jews in Rumania
 by her allies concerns the civilized world.
 It will not be long before this unity of the
 rights and interests of mankind will as-
 sume the form of a law, and a law of lib-
 erance and persecution will be political
 despotism and cruelty, will be classed
 crimes against human nature, to be classed
 and condemned, if not actually punished
 also, with piracy.

But yet more deeply does it concern us to
 keep in mind the solidarity of interests
 within a nation. It is simply impossible for
 one class, or section, or race, to suffer pre-
 judicially without the greater damage being
 done to the nation as a whole. The colored
 children are given full and equal chances under the State
 system of schools. In Georgia, where the
 control of the legislation and politics
 of the State for several years
 has been in the hands of the whites, the
 State School Commission report for
 1875 shows that there has likewise been
 a constant increase since the system was
 first established; the number of pupils has
 been enlarged from 49,578 in 1871 to 156,-
 849 in 1875, exclusive of fourteen counties
 that had not yet reported for the latter year.
 Of these, the number of colored pupils had
 increased from 6,664 in 1871 to 50,300,—
 the ratio of increase being very much larger
 among the blacks than among the whites.
 Of all the children in the State between the
 ages of 6 and 18 in the year 1875, about one-
 half the whites and one-third the blacks
 were enrolled in the State schools. In
 Tennessee the law of the State requires
 separate schools for the white and colored
 children, but provides explicitly that both
 shall have "the same general regulations as
 to management, usefulness, and efficiency." About
 25,000, or one-quarter of all the colored
 children in the State, are enrolled as
 regular students. These facts are very encourag-
 ing to the prospects of what shall be done in
 the way of education in those Southern
 States recently emancipated from the rule of
 the carpet-baggers. Gova. HAMPTON and
 NICOLSON are distinctly and solemnly pledged,
 as are also their Legislatures, to provide by
 public and uniform taxation the support of
 a system, which, in its nature, is a solidary
 shall enjoy equal privileges and facilities
 with the whites. It is certain that the carpet-
 bag Governments have not secured this
 blessing to the South, and that the States of
 Virginia, Georgia, and Tennessee, under the
 native whites, have made more progress
 than has been made elsewhere in the South;
 it is reasonable to expect equal success in
 North Carolina and Louisiana under similar
 conditions.

It will always be so, if we divide interests
 which should be united. One reason of the
 hard times has been the impoverished
 South, which could not furnish us the
 business of other days. It is not for the
 real advantage of anybody to have others
 suffer. The whites, too, if the blacks are
 poor, ignorant, thrifty and immoral. The
 blacks, too, if the whites are unprotected in
 their property, and are thrust out of their
 proper share in legislation and government.
 The North cannot afford to have the South
 ruined by race conflicts. The South is not
 to be aided by its bribing the North with
 political gifts to array the Federal power
 against other races. All sections and all
 classes must stand by a solidary policy of
 interest, which can be ignored only at our
 peril. We are embarked in the same ship,
 and we make the safe voyage together or go
 to the bottom together.

All parts must move forward together. It
 is accounted a good joke, and without the
 spice of wisdom as well as wit, that the
 Englishman when asked why he wore only one
 spur, replied that it was all he needed, as
 he found that if he could get one side of the
 horse on a trot, the other was sure to come
 along. Similarly it might be urged that the
 genuine prosperity of each class aids the
 whole community; that it gives fresh incite-
 ment and hope to the other portions of the
 people. Slavery was an attempt to control
 this solidary truth, and to build the pros-
 perity of the whites on the ruin of the blacks.
 This was attempting to use a single
 spur on a horse which had one side paral-
 yzed; and the Irishman's plan failed to
 operate. What we need to learn more thor-
 oughly in this country is that the best
 policy for one section, in the long run,
 is that which gives all the others an
 equal chance to thrive. It is thus that more
 can be made out of the steady gains of
 peaceful industry than from the sudden gains
 of war. We realize this, after a
 little experience. Fortunes were made
 during the late civil conflict, but the country
 as a whole suffered immensely in all its in-
 terests; and many of these very fortunes
 have since

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